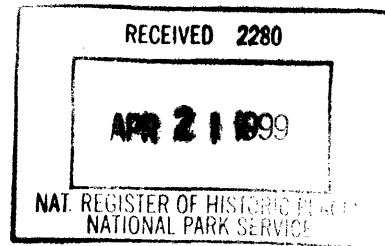


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Manina, Camillo, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Approx. 1756 West 4000 North N/A not for publication

city or town Spring Glen N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Carbon code 007 zip code 84526

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. L. M. A. 4/6/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register. _____
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. _____
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

Manina, Camillo, House
Name of Property

Spring Glen, Carbon County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
<u>2</u>		structures
		objects
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/NOT IN USE _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Northern Italian-inspired vernacular _____
hillside farmhouse _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE _____
walls STONE/BRICK _____
roof ASPHALT: shingle _____
other Porch: WOOD _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Manina, Camillo, House
Name of Property

Spring Glen, Carbon County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Other/Italian

ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

c.1928-1940s

Significant Dates

c.1928, c.1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Italian-American

Architect/Builder

Manina, Camillo/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Manina, Camillo, House
Name of Property

Spring Glen, Carbon County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 5/1/3/0/6/0 4/3/8/9/7/7/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT SW COR SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SEC 30, T 13S, R 10E SLM; TH E 206.25 FT; N 96.25 FT; N 61°55' W 232 FT; TH S 206.25 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 2-470

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those which were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Utah SHPO Staff
organization _____ date March 26, 1999
street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801/533-3559
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Raymond Winkleried
street & number 405 Canyon telephone 435-472-5996
city or town Helper state UT zip code 84526

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

Narrative Description

The Camillo Manina House is a two-story, stone and brick masonry building with an asphalt shingle, hipped roof, and a full-width, two-story front porch. The house is built into a hillside and does not conform to any locally prescribed type or style, although the main floor plan is similar to a hall parlor, and the style is most closely associated with vernacular Classicism. Based on research of housing types in Italy, the house appears to be a derivative of a type of northern-Italian hillside construction, common to the area from which Manina immigrated. Several contributing outbuildings are associated with house. And, because the building has not been occupied in more than two decades, its historical integrity, along with that of the outbuildings, is still very much intact.

The entire front (south) facade of the house is dominated by a two-story, full-span porch that is protected by a pitched roof. The porch is constructed of dimensioned lumber and is supported by four 8" x 8" posts on the main level and eight 4" x 4" posts at the second level. Both levels of the porch are surrounded by a balustrade constructed of 2" x 4" lumber. At the west end of the main level the porch is enclosed by a wall of horizontal wood siding through which a doorway passes.

The two-part evolution of the house is apparent in the two different building materials employed in its construction: stone and brick. The first level is partially built into the hillside on the north and east facades. The walls are of coursed ashlar masonry (probably limestone), using fairly large blocks. The front (south) facade at this level is symmetrically arranged in three-bays. The centrally placed doorway is flanked by two evenly spaced windows composed of two-over-two, double-hung wooden sashes. A thick wooden lintel, which appears to be constructed of railroad ties, spans the area of fenestration.

Connected to the east facade of the house is a wood frame structure that was once used as a mule stall. A majority of this addition is built into the hillside, with only the front facade exposed. This facade is pierced by a single doorway covered by a vertical, wood-plank door, and also a small window. The lower west facade has a single, centrally placed window, which has a thick stone lintel and sill. There is no fenestration at the rear facade.

The upper level was added slightly later, and is completely above grade and level with the hillside on the east side. This section is constructed of brick (salvaged from the demolished Helper railroad roundhouse) laid in a common-bond pattern. The fenestration on the front facade is composed of four bays, and is not symmetrical. Three of the bays (two doors and a window), are located to the right of center, with another window located to the left of the facade. Both the east and west facades have a single, centrally placed window opening. The windows at the upper level are taller than the lower ones, and feature brick sills and wooden lintels. Except for one door, all of the upper level openings have been enclosed with corrugated metal.

The upper level is accessed by a stone stairway that projects from the east side of the front facade and follows the contour of the hillside. Underneath, the stairs are supported by a coursed stone embankment

X See continuation sheet

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

wall. A balustrade of dimensioned lumber is located on the west side of the stairway, while the right side is partially enclosed by the stone wall of an outbuilding that is also constructed into the hillside. The grade on the east facade is level with the upper porch. The porch is accessed at the east end by a board walk that serves as the roof to the mule stall/storage room. The hipped roof of the house continues at a slightly flatter pitch to overhang the front porch. At the rear of the roof is located a single, four-foot tall, brick chimney.

There are several outbuildings and structures associated with the house and include the following:

contributing structures

- an animal stall/outdoor kitchen combination. This is located next to the stone stairway/retaining wall, as mentioned above. The stall/kitchen is constructed of coursed stone masonry, with the open kitchen area projecting out approximately five feet beyond the stall. The roof of the stall is made of horizontal log beams over which earth is packed. The gable roof of the kitchen is of wood frame construction and is covered with various sheathing materials.
- a stone fruit cellar is excavated into the hillside to the northwest of the house. The only visible portion of the cellar not covered by earth is the approximately 1 ½ foot-thick front wall, which consists of coursed rubble and ashlar masonry. A single doorway and one small window are located in the front facade, and a square concrete lintel spans the top of the wall.
- a retaining wall extending to the west, and on the same plane as the front facade of the previously described structure. The wall is approximately six feet tall and twenty-five feet long, and is constructed of vertically placed railroad ties set in the ground.
- a combination goat pen/chicken coop of saddle-notched log construction located at the west end of the retaining wall. The logs are fairly small, being approximately 3-4 inches in diameter. A flat-pitched, gable roof of wood-frame construction and sheathed with corrugated metal, covers the entire structure, although the coop portion of the building is slightly larger than the pen.
- a rabbit hutch located behind the house on the hillside to the north. This is of a wood-frame construction with a shed-roof and is also excavated into the hillside.

Non-contributing structure

- a mobile trailer home located in front (to the southwest) of the house. Although not contributing, the occupied trailer has probably actually assisted in protecting the vacant house from being vandalized. The trailer sits slightly to the left and in front of the house but, because of its impermanence, does not intrude upon the house's integrity and contextual setting.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 3

Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

All of these buildings and structures appear to be historic, probably all being constructed in the 1930s. They are in remarkably good condition considering their lack of use over the past several years. The property on which they are located is a fairly open hillside that is planted with various types of trees, most of which were part of the Manina's orchard. Various other local grasses and plants sparsely cover the mostly barren hillside. The entire group of buildings and surrounding landscape provide a fairly undisturbed and unaltered picture of life as it was during Manina's occupancy here for several decades.

__ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Camillo Manina House, built c.1928, in Spring Glen, Utah, is significant under criteria C as a unique type of domestic dwelling in Utah. The design of the building appears to have been derived from typical vernacular housing in the northern-Italian hillside country from where Camillo Manina immigrated. Spring Glen, and nearby Helper, in Carbon County, Utah, have perhaps the largest per-capita Italian-American population in the state. In spite of the large number of Italian immigrants, this house is the only residence of its type in Carbon County, and the only known house of its type in Utah. Constructed by Camillo Manina, the Italian vernacular house form and site design represent the continuation of Italian traditions transplanted to a new land.

Spring Glen is a small town in central Utah located between Helper and Price, the two principal towns in the area. The city of Helper, located 120 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, in Carbon County, was first settled in the early 1880s by Teancum Pratt and his two wives, Annie and Sarah. However, it wasn't until the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway was introduced in 1881-82 that the population became established and started to increase. Possibly one of the most ethnically diverse communities in the state at the time, Helper attracted immigrants from several Mediterranean and Eastern European countries. Most of the settlers came to Helper to work for the railroad (which built several frame houses for employees), or to mine coal. Helper (so named for the "helper" locomotives that assisted freight trains up the steep grade northwest of town), received an influx of Italian immigrants in 1903-04, who were blacklisted from the nearby Castle Gate mines because of an unsuccessful strike. After settling in Helper, many of them planted fruit orchards, thus providing a much-needed commodity to the area. Several Italian-owned businesses were established up until the Depression. Since that time, the mining industry has seen fluctuations in the market that have affected the population of Helper and surrounding communities such as Spring Glen. Much of the Italian and Eastern European populations remain and continue to have a strong cultural influence in the area.

Camillo Manina (also spelled Mannina) was an Italian immigrant who was born August 12, 1885 at Susa Novalese in the Torino province of northern Italy in the Italian Alps. He grew up in a small town surrounded by hilly, terraced fields. Because the land barely yielded a living, he immigrated to the United States in the early 1900s, settling first in Dawson, New Mexico, where he learned to mine coal. He later came to Carbon County, Utah (probably around 1920) and worked in the coal mines there for the remainder of his life. He first lived in the Peerless Coal Camp, and in 1924 bought this small farm in Spring Glen from Elnora Miller Davis. Camillo never married, but worked the farm with the help of other Italian bachelor neighbors, Domenic Conca, John Manina (a distant cousin of Camillo), and also Virginio Marzo, a widower, and his four children. All of these families were originally from the same part of Italy and provided the sort of family ties typical in their Old World villages.

Camillo Manina, in following with the traditional customs of his homeland, determined the design of the house and directed its construction, though the whole group worked together to build it. They first collected

__ See continuation sheet

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Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

stones from the surrounding farm land by rolling them on a stone boat¹ and dragging them to the house site with a team of horses. The older men had learned to cut stone in their native Italy and shaped the rocks at the site to fit into the walls. After the first story was completed, Manina lived in the building for awhile. In 1930 the Helper roundhouse for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad was abandoned and later demolished. Manina and the others took their wagon and team to collect some of the bricks from that structure which were used to build the second story of the house. For mortar they had to go down to the Price River near the present Carbon County golf course to get the sand and gravel. The stone retaining wall at the front of the property and the steps leading up to the house were added at an unknown later date by Camillo Manina and Domenic Conca.

When the mines were idle during the summer months, Manina devoted himself to farming. He terraced the land behind his home using techniques learned in the Alps of his native Italy. There he planted a big orchard with all sorts of trees: peaches, pears, apricots, plums, apples, and cherries. The men also grew their own grapes and made their own wine. They had their own cellars which are still remaining on the property. Manina and his neighbors cooperated in the tilling and harvesting the fields so together with Conca, John Manina, and the Marzos, their adjoining property resulted in a virtually self-sufficient farm. In later years Manina went to live in a boarding house in Helper, but his property remained in excellent condition until his death in 1974, after which it was left vacated and undisturbed. The present owner has left it in this condition for nearly a quarter of a century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This house is typical of those in the farming areas of northern Italy from where the builders immigrated. The pattern of construction followed closely that of the *architettura popolare*, or vernacular architecture of Italy, where materials were often collected for the construction of buildings. In this case it would be the collection of cast-off brick for the construction of the second story, or the collection of used railroad ties for the retaining wall.

The layout of the house also corresponds to regional Italian vernacular architecture. In the hillside architecture of northern Italy, the main living quarters were on the second floor and cows were kept on the first floor (which was kept very clean, just as the second floor was). During the cold days the whole family went downstairs where the men talked or played cards and the women knitted, spun, shucked corn, or did other chores. They sat on benches that were set into walls while the children played in the manger under the watchful eyes of the parents. At night, the body heat rising from the animals helped somewhat to warm the sleeping quarters on the second floor. It was also traditional for these houses to have a second-floor balcony forming a porch on the first floor so people could sit in the shade outside in the warmer weather.

Although the Manina House is possibly the only one of its type constructed in Utah, the main floor plan is similar to the hall-parlor house which was the most popular type built in the state during the 19th century. As Utah became less socially isolated from the rest of the country with the introduction of the railroad in

¹A stone boat is similar to a rectangular wooden sled, about 4' x 6', curved up on the front and back.

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Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

the early 1870s, Victorian forms became more popular and the hall-parlor type (usually with an austere, classically inspired exterior) fell out of favor. Scattered examples remain that were constructed in the early 20th century, but for the most part the hall parlor is a 19th century type with roots in Medieval England. The late-hall-parlor plan combined with northern Italian hillside architectural influence truly makes this a unique vernacular structure on the Utah landscape.

 See continuation sheet

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 8

Manina, Camillo, House, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Camillo Manina House
2. Spring Glen, Carbon County, Utah
3. Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
4. Date: December 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 4: outdoor kitchen/animal stall

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 5: fruit cellar/retaining wall

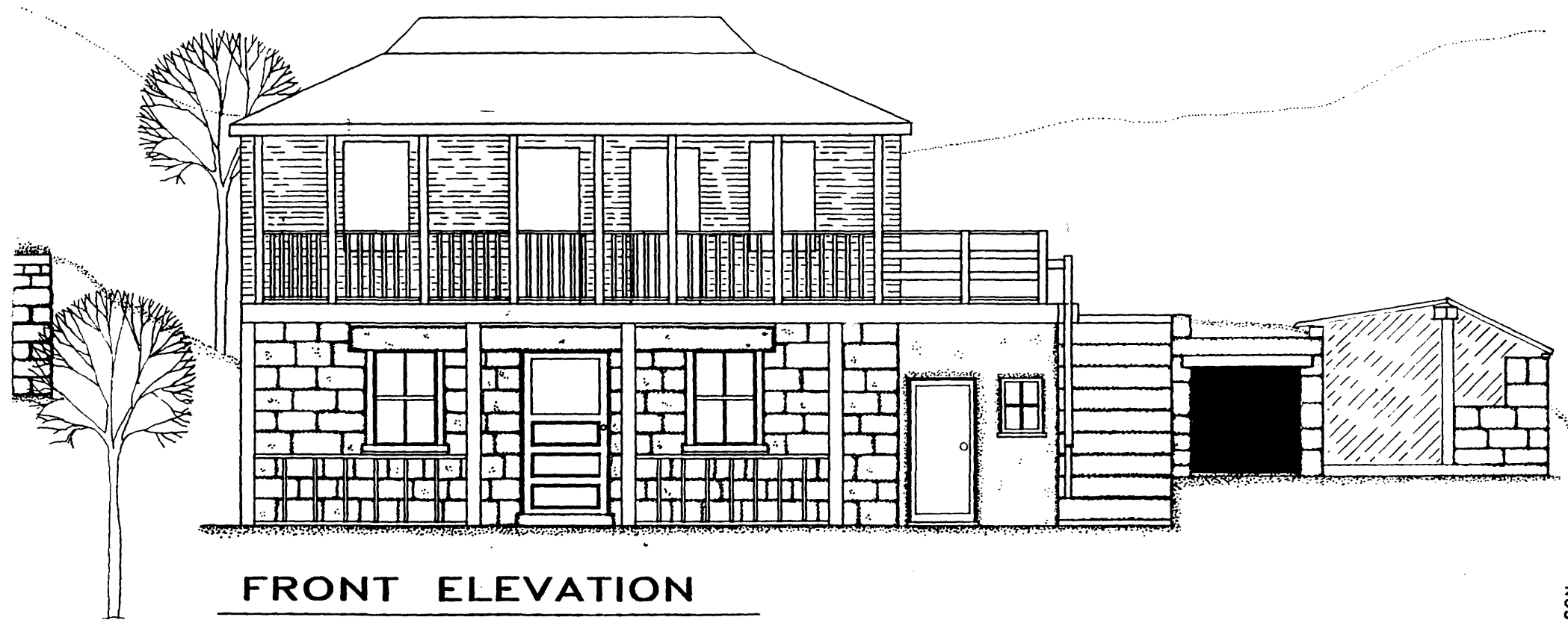
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 6: goat pen/chicken coop

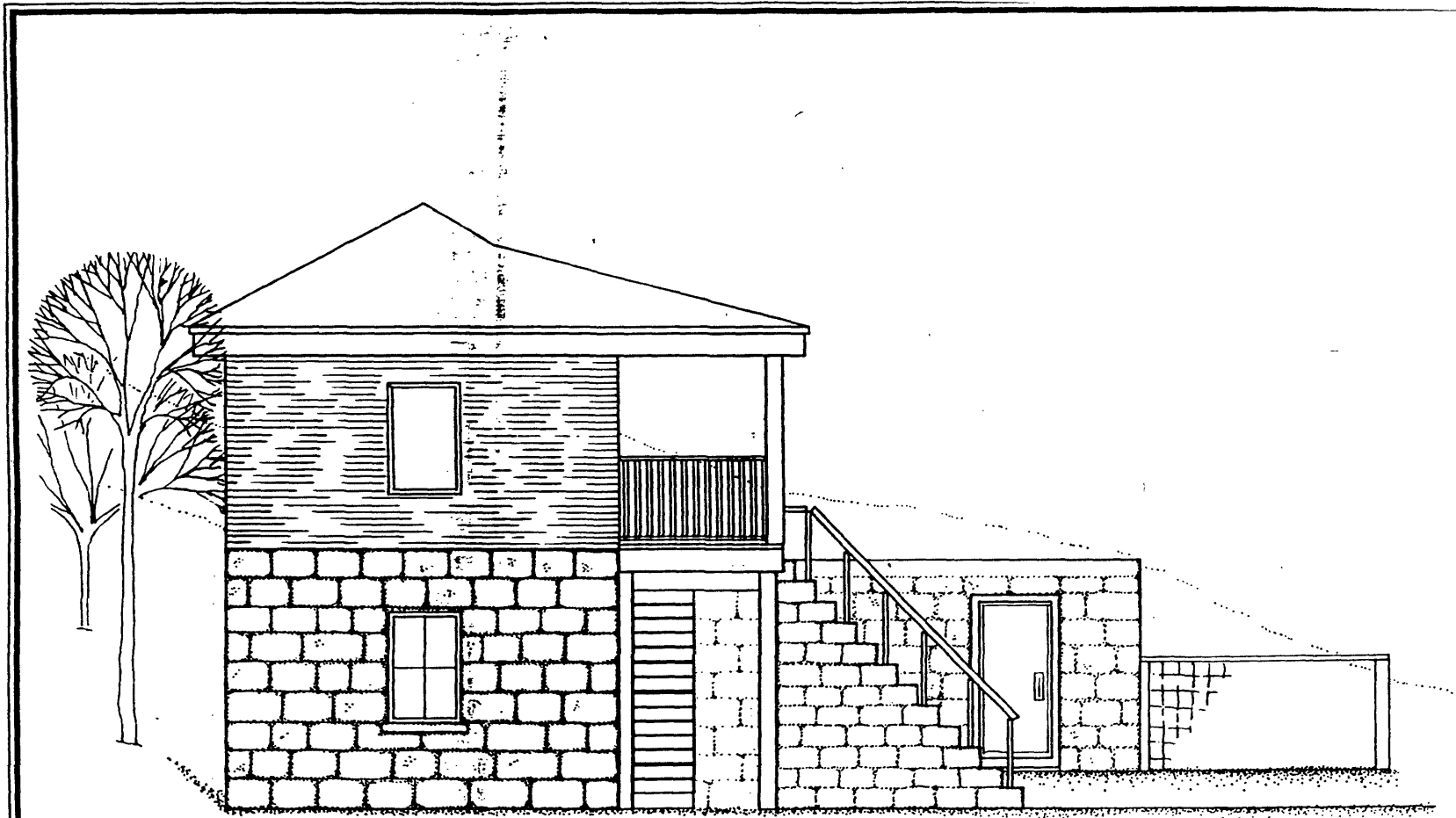
6. South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 7: rabbit hutch

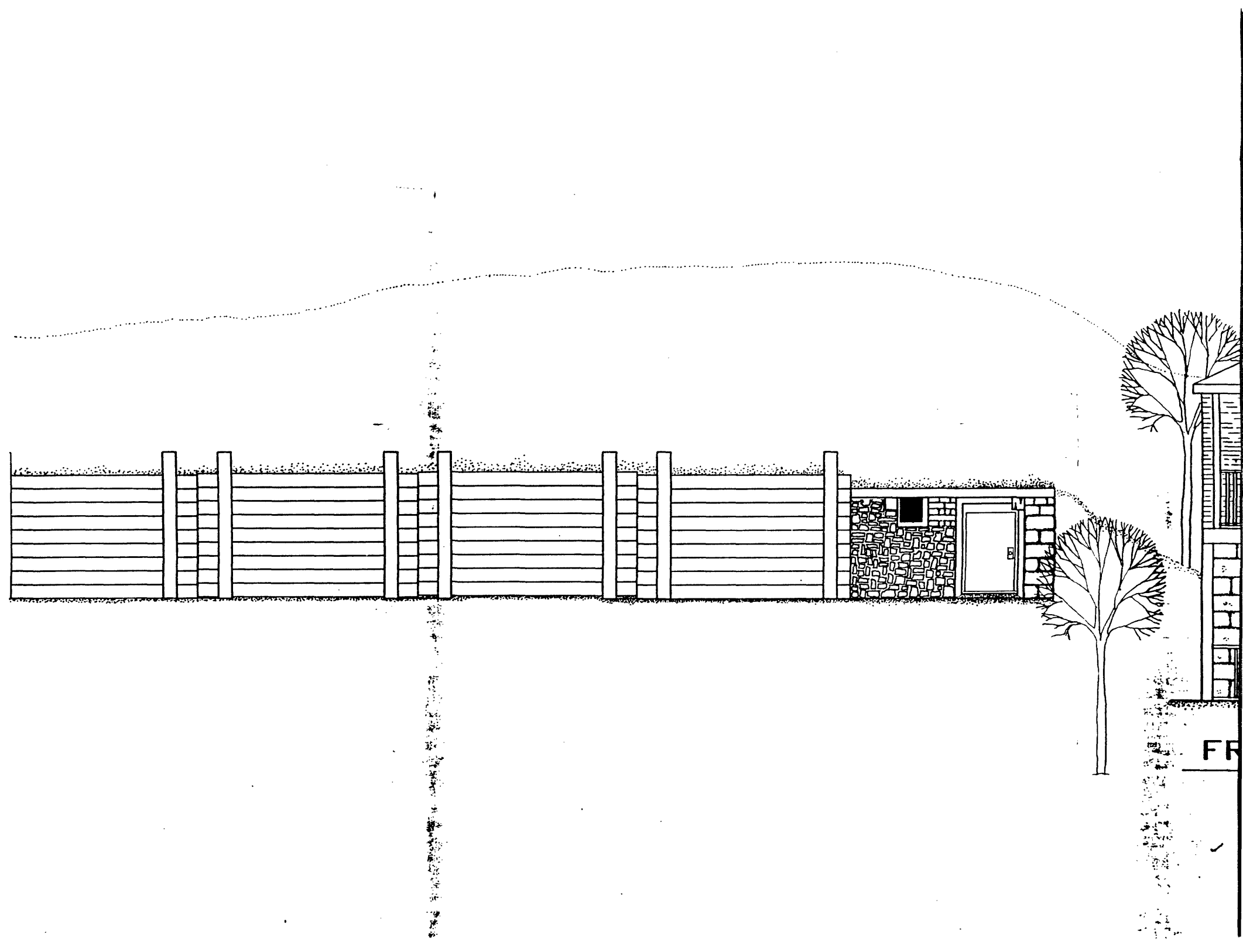
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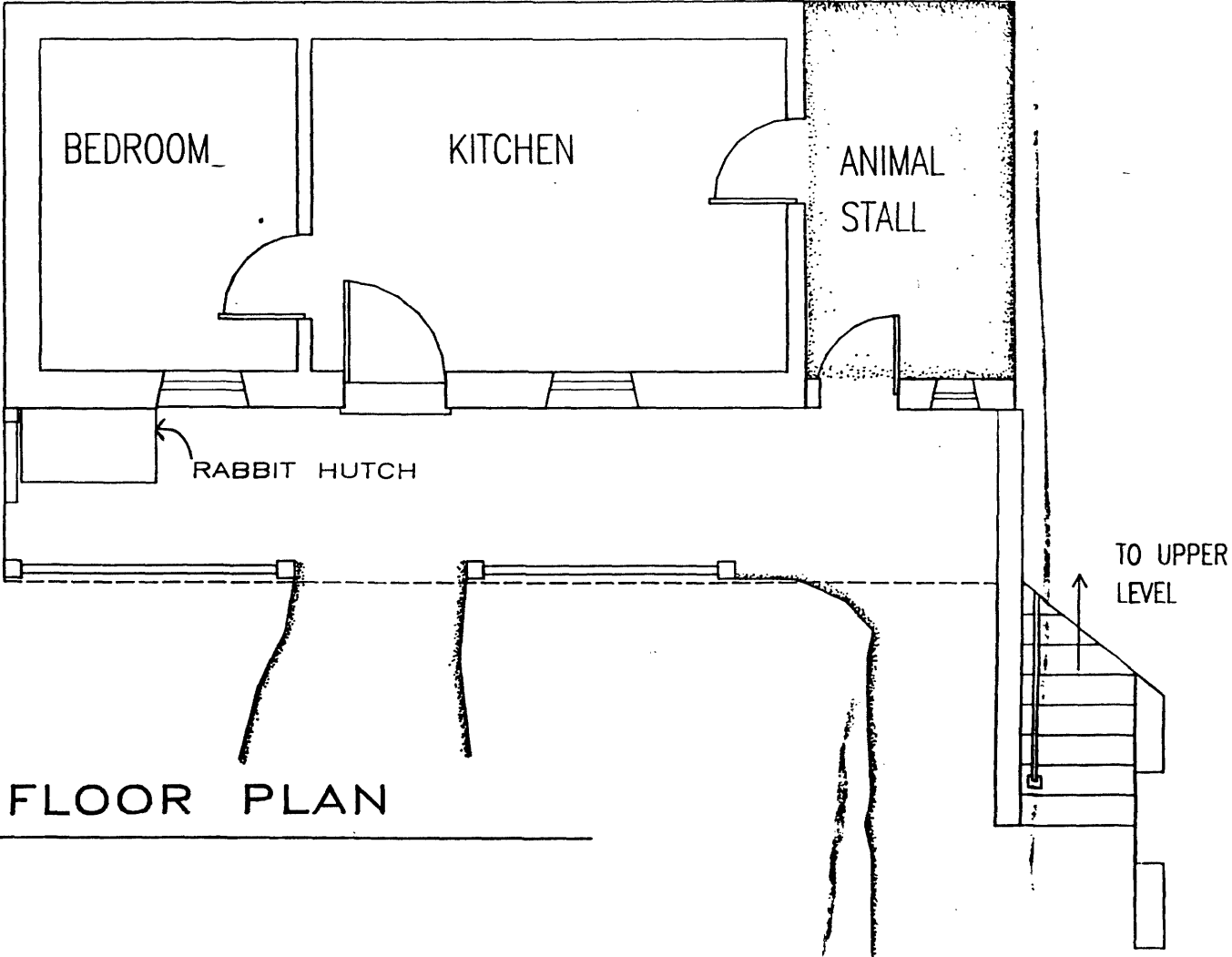


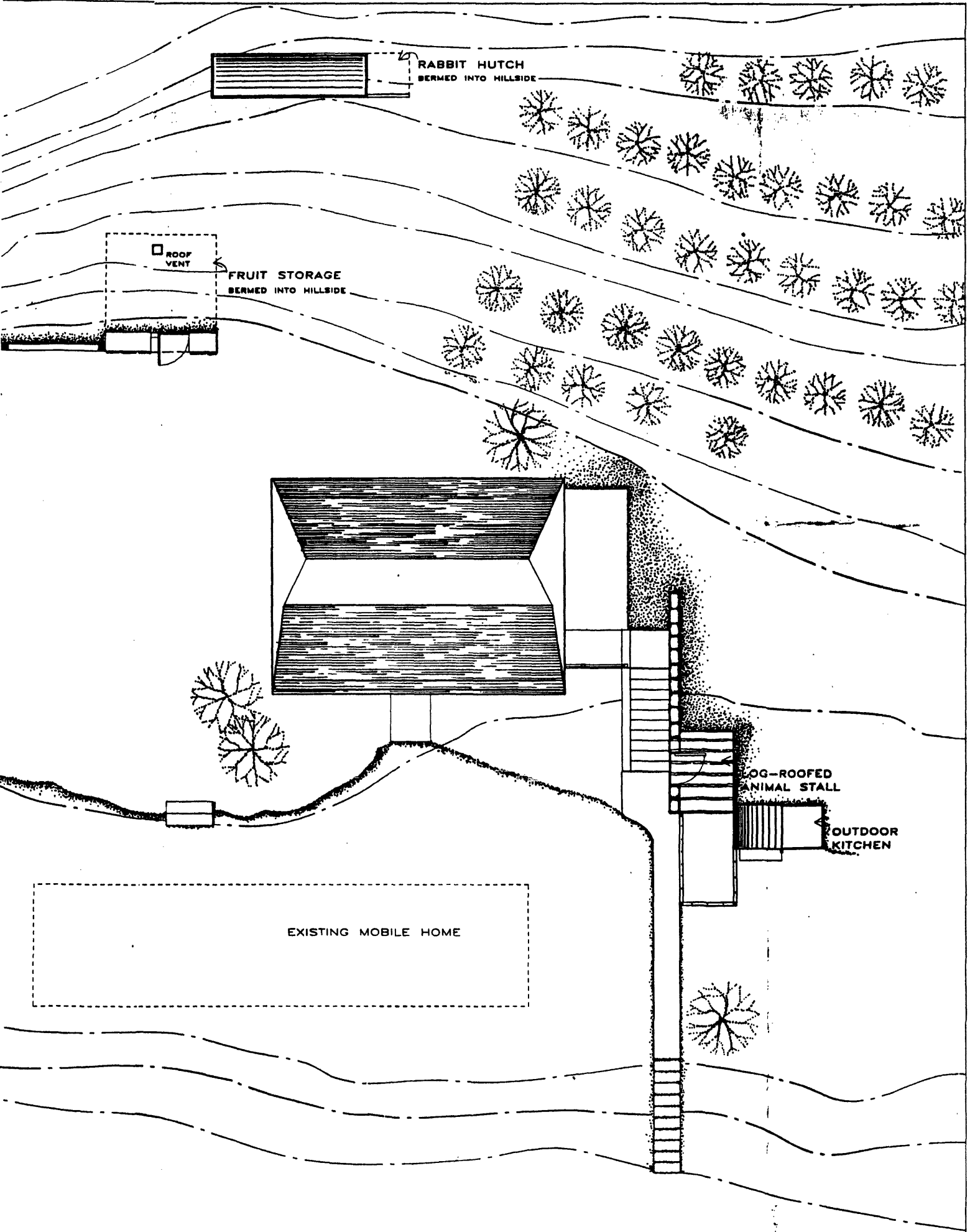
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

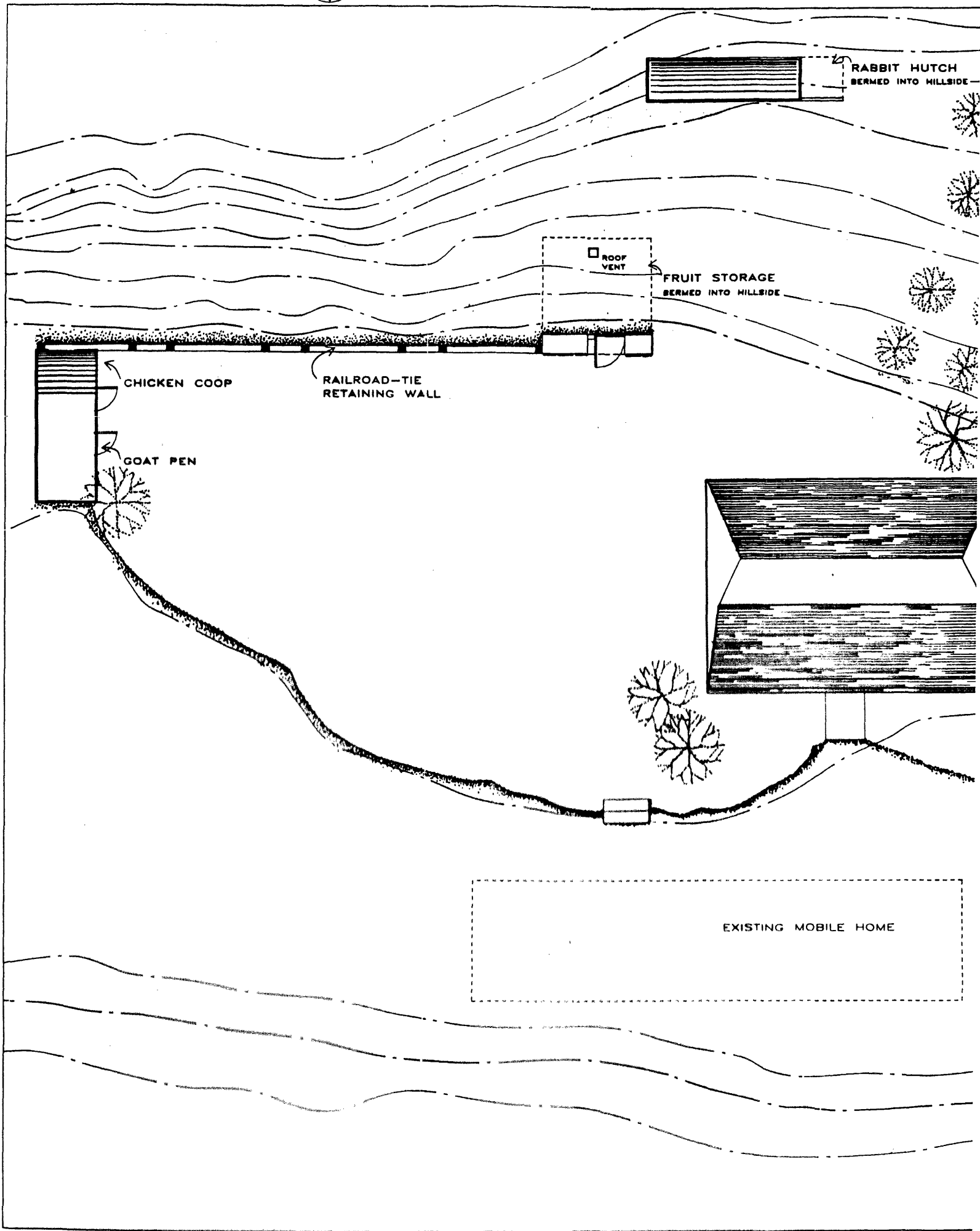








Camille Marina House / site



RABBIT HUTCH
BERMED INTO HILLSIDE

FRUIT STORAGE
BERMED INTO HILLSIDE

CHICKEN COOP

RAILROAD-TIE
RETAINING WALL

GOAT PEN

ROOF
VENT

EXISTING MOBILE HOME